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CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15.

ON the 3d inſtant, the cannon of the Seraglio announced the favorite news received from the Grand Vizir, who, on the 21ſt of September, attacked the Auſtrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caranſebes, and, after an obſtinate ſtruggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and purſued them for the ſpace of three hours, with great ſlaughter, and took ſeveral pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements, and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The Grand Vizir had fixed his head quarters at Mehadin. This intelligence was no ſooner divulged, than the courtiers and the clergy proclaimed the Sultan Gazi, victorious! And on the 10th inſt. a proclamation to this effect was read to all the moſques of this capital: A religious ceremony anſwerable to general thankſgivings in Chriſtendom, which is to take place over all the Ottoman Empire.

Oct. 22. Letters juſt arrived from Akiſh, adviſe, that the Turks have obtained an important advantage over the joint force of the Ruſſians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tifflis, in which they have taken a conſiderable number of priſoners.

BERLIN, November 15.

THIS morning a company of artillery ſet off from hence for Weſt Pruſſia, and four other companies have received orders to be in readineſs to march at the firſt notice.

The corps which have received orders to proceed towards Poland, under the command of Lieutenant General Uſedom, conſiſts of nine battalions of infantry, one regiment of dragoons, and two regiments of huſſars. Magazines are alſo formed for the uſe of an army of ſixty thouſand men.

VIENNA, November 22.

ON the 11th inſt. a ſkirmiſh took place in the vicinity of Semlin, between a corps of Auſtrians and Turks, in which the former after having loſt one Lieutenant and 40 men, were at firſt obliged to retire, but being reinforced by a conſiderable body of horſe, they in their turn compelled the Turkiſh detachment (amounting to four hundred Spahis, and nearly the ſame number of irregular troops) to retreat.

From the LOWER RHINE, *Nov.* 28.

THE Courier, ſo long expected from Peterſburg, at Berlin, is at length arrived; and now we have every reaſon to expect being involved in the war, even before the expiration of the preſent year.

LONDON, December 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

DECEMBER 4.

THE Chancellor came to the Houſe at four o'clock, and riſing in his place on the woolſack, informed their Lordſhips, that in conformity to their directions, a ſummons had been ſent to every Peer diſtinctly. Apologies were then admitted for ſuch as through illneſs, or other unavoidable cauſes, were abſent.

The Lord Preſident (Lord Camden) then briefly ſtated, that on the laſt meeting of the Houſe he had moved an adjournment, under the flattering hope, that before the preſent period his Majeſty might be ſufficiently recovered to come down himſelf and open the ſeſſion in a regular manner. That his Majeſty having, however, remained for near ſeven weeks in the ſame lamentable condition, the Privy Council had judged it expedient to meet and examine the Phyſicians attending, as to the nature of his Majeſty's complaint, a copy of which examination he begged leave to ſubmit to their Lordſhips. He then moved, that the ſame be read by the Clerk, which was agreed to.

When the examination before the Privy Council had been read, Lord Camden moved that it be taken into conſideration on Monday; to which day the houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THIS day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment from the 20th of laſt month.

Public anxiety had been wound up to ſuch a pitch, that the avenues to the houſe were crouded at a very early hour

It was with extreme difficulty that the conſtables could keep open a free paſſage for the members, who, as well on account of the call of the houſe, that ſtood as the only order of the day, as of the important buſineſs, which it was imagined would have been taken into conſideration immediately after it, attended in greater numbers than perhaps ever were ſeen at one time in St. Stephen's Chapel, there being 470 members preſent.

According to the rules of the Houſe, no ſtranger can be admitted into the gallery on a day when the members are to be called over, until the order for the call has been fulfilled or adjourned. This circumſtance prevented our admiſſion, and deprived us of the means of gratifying the eager curioſity of our readers, by a full and accurate account of what paſſed in the houſe, on this great occaſion. We were therefore under the neceſſity of applying to ſome members for information, who were ſo obliging as to furniſh us with the following particulars:

About four o'clock the Speaker having taken the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented to the Houſe a report of the examination of the King's Phyſicians taken yeſterday upon oath, by his Privy Council, relative to the ſtate of his Majeſty's health.

This report was, by order, immediately read at the table by the Clerk, and was in ſubſtance as follows:

Dr. Warren's opinion, as deduced from queſtions put to him by the Privy Council, was, that his Majeſty was at preſent incapable of attending to public buſineſs; that there was great probability his Majeſty would in time be able to reſume his ſhare in the government of the country; but that he could not ſay when ſuch an event was to be expected. His opinion was founded on perſonal experience, and conſultation with other Phyſicians

Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, and Dr Reynolds, were ſeverally of the ſame opinion.

Dr. Addington was ſtill more ſanguine in his hopes of his Majeſty's recovery, as he had ſeldom or never known caſes attended by ſuch ſymptoms as he had diſcovered in his Majeſty, fail of a happy termination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the ſaid report be taken into conſideration on Monday next. At the ſame time he gave notice, that on that day he would move that a committee ſhould be appointed to ſearch for precedents in any degree applicable to the preſent melancholy ſtate of public affairs, and report them to the Houſe.

The awful magnitude, he ſaid, of the preſent criſis, called for the moſt ſerious deliberation, and the Houſe could not, in his opinion, proceed with too much ſolemnity, or be too cautious in its determination, in a buſineſs of ſuch a moment as was that which muſt ſhortly be brought before them.

The queſtion was then put on the motion, and it was agreed nem. con. that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved, that the order of the day for calling over the Houſe on this day ſhould be diſcharged, and a new order made for calling it over on Thurſday next. This motion paſſed without any oppoſition,

He then moved that the Houſe would, at its riſing, adjourn to Monday next.

Mr Viner took this opportunity to make a ſhort remark upon the report that had been delivered in by Mr Pitt. He ſincerely lamented the melancholy occaſion that had made it neceſſary; and he believed every man in the country was truly concerned at the cauſe of it. Having premiſed this obſervation, he ſaid that a report taken by the Privy Council was undoubtedly intitled to great weight; but he doubted whether it ſuited the dignity of Parliament that ſuch a report ſhould be made the ground-work of a Parliamentary proceeding. He queſtioned whether that Houſe could, or ought to take the report of the Council as the guide of its conduct; he was rather inclined to think that it ought to order the attendance of his Majeſty's Phyſicians, and hear them examined at the bar, before any final meaſure ſhould be propoſed or adopted. This, however, he ſaid, he threw out only as his private opinion; the Houſe would judge for itſelf.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that nothing could be farther from his intention, than to preclude any meaſure which the Houſe might in its wiſdom think it neceſſary to adopt, for the purpoſe of procuring the moſt ample information: He was of opinion, however, that when gentlemen would conſider the delicacy of the ſubject, and the dignity of the great perſonage to whoſe ſtate of health the report referred, they would think with him that the mode purſued by the Privy Council was preciſely *that*, which ought to have been adopted, and which Parliament might, without ſuffering the leaſt infringement of its dignity, purſue. Gentlemen would alſo obſerve, that the examination of the Phyſicians, by the Privy Council, had been taken upon oath, which could not be the caſe if they were to be examined at the bar of the Houſe, as the Houſe of Commons had not power to adminiſter an oath to a witneſs.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his entire acquieſcence in the approbation of the ſteps that had been taken in the melancholy buſineſs; he, however, had his doubts, as well as the Honourable Member who ſpoke laſt but one, whether gentlemen ought in duty to reſt ſatisfied without the perſonal examination of thoſe Phyſicians, on whoſe teſtimony they were to found conſequences of the utmoſt importance. They would, no doubt all feel it neceſſary to act with every poſſible delicacy in the courſe of their proceedings; but at the ſame time, if delicacy and their duty ſhould happen to claſh, the one ought not to be ſacrificed to the other.

The queſtion was at laſt put, and carried *nem. con.*

After the motion had been thus diſpoſed of, the Speaker expreſſed his doubts, whether, during the inefficacy of one branch of the Legiſlature, he was competent to iſſue writs for filling up the vacancies that ſhould happen in the repreſentation of the people in that Houſe.

It was the preſent vacancy in the Borough of Colcheſter, occaſioned by the death of Sir Edmund Affleck, that firſt ſuggeſted to him the grounds of thoſe doubts.

Mr. Pitt was decided in opinion, that though no act could take place which required the joint concurrence of the different branches of the Legiſlature, yet each of them in its ſeparate capacity was fully competent to the exerciſe of thoſe powers which concerned its own orders and juriſdiction.

A motion was at laſt made, that this Houſe do *now* adjourn; it paſſed without oppoſition, and put at end to the converſation.

Dec. 10. Yeſterday at 12 o'clock, one of the meſſengers arrived at St. James's, with the Phyſician's letter to the Lord in waiting.

Kew Houſe, Dec 9.

"His Majeſty has had more than ſeven hours of undiſturbed ſleep laſt night, and is quiet this morning.

G BAKER,
J R. REYNOLDS."

To the Lord in waiting at St. James's.

(A true copy) (Signed) BOSTON.

His Majeſty, beſides the unhappy malady, under which he has ſome time laboured, is at preſent afflicted with a ſevere complaint in his bowels, of the nature of a dyſentery, from which the moſt alarming conſequences are apprehended.

It is expected that Mr. Haſtings's trial, which, according to the adjournment of laſt ſeſſions, ſhould come on this day, will be put off 'till after the Chriſtmas holidays.

As a proof the Empreſs of Ruſſia has not agreed to any terms of peace with Sweden—two frigates of the latter power, the Bellona and Venus, of 40 guns, are hourly expected here, to convoy the Swediſh ſhips from England to Stockholm; but they muſt keep a ſharp look out for three Ruſſian men of war which arrived at Elſineur the 20th of November, and whoſe deſtination was not public

The two ſtore-ſhips taken up by government, are ordered to be compleatly fitted out by February, about which time the convicts at Woolwich which are very numerous, will be embarked for Canada and Nova-Scotia. The number to go out, will be 400. Many are petitioning for that voyage inſtead of Botany Bay, and behave better on that account.

Dec. 11. Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought nothing new. The Auſtrians are gone into winter quarters, both in the Bannat, and at Semlin. The Emperor, always remarkable in all what he doth, has thought proper to write to his armies. He greatly praiſes the behaviour of the cavalry, during the laſt campaign; but he ſaith, the infantry might have done better; for he reproaches it with not having, on many occaſions, acted with that celerity and impetuoſity, ſo neceſſary to withſtand the fury of the Ottomans; and laſtly, he complains of the jealouſy that prevailed among ſome of the commanding officers, which was the cauſe of many miſcarriages, and things not having in general taken that turn, which might have been reaſonably expected.

Mr. Adams, ſome time ſince Ambaſſador from the American States to Great Britain, who reſided ſome months in Flanders, previous to his final departure for America, is on the eve of ſeeing his project of a commercial alliance between America and the Flemings put in execution, an American company being now on the point of eſtabliſhing themſelves at Oſtend with particular privileges.

The diviſions among the three different ranks of people in France, are growing every day more alarming and violent, and we fear will ſhortly amount to a civil commotion.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 12.

THE King having given the charge of Colonel of the French guards, vacant by the death of the Duc de Biron, to the Duc de Chatelet, on the 10th inſtant, being the day appointed for his reception, the regiment of French Guards came to Verſailles, and formed in a battalion quarre on the parade. The King coming on horſeback, and entering into the ſquare, they cloſed immediately, all the officers ſurrounding his Majeſty, and the drums beating for ſilence; after which the King ordered the regiment to acknowledge the Duc de Chatelet as their Colonel, and to obey him in all which concerned his Majeſty's ſervice. This being done, the Duke took the oaths to the King from the hands of the Marſhal de Mouchy, who was appointed to adminiſter them. The King then went out of the ſquare, and ſtanding before the Little Mews, ſaw the regiment defile, having the Duc de Chatelet at their head, who joined his Majeſty after the firſt company had paſſed.

The ſame day the Duc de Chatelet, according to the uſual cuſtom, mounted guard at the head of ſix companies of the French guards.

On the 10th the Sieur de Bron, to whom the King has granted the charge of Firſt Preſident of the Cour des Aids, had the honour to thank the King for his appointment, being preſented by the Keeper of the Seals for that purpoſe.

The King having given the charge of firſt Preſident of the Grand Council, vacant by the reſignation of the Sieur Nicolai, to the Sieur Duval de Montmellan, Preſident of this Court; and that of Solicitor General in favour of the Sieur Vancreſſon; theſe two Magiſtrates on the 11th were preſented to the King by the Keeper of the Seals.

PARIS, November 14.

THEY write from Crepi, in Valois, that on the 5th inſtant a fire happened there which deſtroyed 22 houſes out of 38, together with a number of cattle, and a great quantity of hay, corn, &c. which has drove the inhabitants to great diſtreſs.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

ON Monday laſt arrived in town from Vienna Sir Robert Murray Keith, where he has been many years Ambaſſador from this Court; and he has had a long conference with Mr. Pitt on the ſubject of his return from the Court of Vienna.

Yeſterday afternoon his Excellency the Marquis de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the Court of France, arrived at his hotel in Portman-ſquare; his arrival was as ſudden as it was unexpected.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated Oct. 28.

"They write from the army in Tranſylvania, that on the 7th inſt. the Turks attacked the defile of Tomos, defended by Colonel Meyerſheim, but were repulſed and purſued for an hour and a half; many were killed, and among others the Deli Pacha and two other Turks of rank; 72 of their dead were found on the field of battle. We took a Janniſſary and three flags. Our loſs was one killed and eighteen wounded.

"On the 15th there was an engagement near Belgrade by water; the Turks approached our ſhore with ten large boats and ſome ſmall ones. Gen. Magdebourg had ſtationed five of our boats on the left ſhore of the Danube to watch for them. Theſe let the Turks approach without returning their fire till they were near enough, when our boats played 30 cannon at once upon them, which diſconcerted the enemy ſo much that they fired no more, but in retiring and advancing alternately. Three ſaiques and as many barks which came to our ſuccour obliged the Turks at length to retire quickly to Belgrade; the approach of night hindered our purſuing them. Their loſs we do not know; but one of their ſaiques was obliged to be towed alone. As for us, we had neither loſs nor damage.

"Count Romanzow is advanced with his troops to Tſotſara, and is near a body of the enemy, compoſed of Turks and Tartars."

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated Oct. 20.

"The ſally made by the garriſon of Oczakow, at the end of the month of Auguſt, has been repreſented in ſo vague a manner, that it has been thought of no importance; but we learn it was, in fact, the moſt bloody which the beſiegers had experienced, who loſt many thouſand men. General Suwarow is ſaid to have occaſioned the above ſally by the repeated defiances he made to the enemy, who at laſt fell on his troops ſo furiouſly, that had not Prince Repnin flew to his ſuccour in time, the left wing muſt infallibly have periſhed. General Suwarrow was wounded, and another General, and 30 officers of different ranks, fell in the field of battle, beſides 40 other officers who were wounded. This event obliged Prince Potemkin to make ſome changes in the poſition of his camp, and the diſtribution of his troops. To this misfortune muſt be added that cauſed by the exploſion of a powder magazine in the Fortreſs of Kinburn, which blew up the great church, then full of people, by which accident near 800 perſons were buried in its ruins. In fine, the exceſſive heats of the ſummer have greatly retarded the operations of this ſiege, which the advanced ſeaſon will not now permit them to repair.

"There are ſufficient reaſons to ſhew that Oczakow, notwithſtanding all that is ſaid, will reſiſt the united forces under Prince Potemkin a long while. However, that will not hinder the Ruſſian partiſans from expecting to ſee that place in their power quickly. Some unforeſeen event may indeed cauſe a favourable revolution for the beſiegers; but even then it will be to that event, and not to the force of arms, that the reduction of that fortreſs muſt be attributed."

The army of Poland, before the late reſolution to augment it, amounted to 20,000 men. The augmentation is to carry it to 60,000 at leaſt, if poſſible to 100,000 men.

The wiſh of the party againſt the poliſh Court was, to put the army on a new eſtabliſhment, and to detach it from any dependence on the department of war; that department was ſubject to the Permanent Council; and the Council the Agent of the Crown.

The diviſions in the Diet on this queſtion were thus ſingular: On one day it was carried by a majority of 50. Next day loſt in a minority of 7. So that diviſions elſewhere are ſtrange things.

The detail, as to pay, &c. and the encreaſe of taxes as to power of paying at all, are the objects now before the Diet, where unexpectedly all hitherto has been very quiet.

It has been frequently diſcuſſed, whence the ſudden change of diſpoſition in France, and panting after liberty has proceeded. Some have attributed it to the examples of the Americans, and it was there this ſentiment was nouriſhed. But perhaps we need not go ſo far to trace its origin, and may find a cauſe nearer home which firſt brought it into action

From the mal-adminiſtration of affairs before and ſince the adminiſtration of *M de Calonne*, particularly during the laſt, the corruption and expences of government exceeded its common reſources in ſo high a degree, that the King found it neceſſary to call on the people for large aid. The latter, loyal to their Sovereign, though ſore at ſuch repeated applications, and the more ſo as they were noticed but when their ſervices were wanted, and being reſtrained more and more in their conſtitutional rights, grew impatient at this neglect, and reſolved by degrees no longer to ſubmit. As they grew refractory the crown became more arbitrary, and in the beginning from the command over the army, ſwayed without reſiſtance.

But the cauſe was totally changed, when the military refuſed to act againſt their fellow citizens, which was generally the caſe during the late diſturbances. The people gained courage, and having now the faireſt opportunity to deſtroy that deſpotiſm, which had long ruled over them, they are determined to follow it up, and place it out of the power of man to trample on their privileges in a like manner again.

By letters from Vienna, we learn, that there has been lately ſent from thence to Hungary, ten veſſels laden with 10 coo ooo of florins in ſilver, beds, ſaddles, proviſions and warlike ſtores.

Sir F. S Drake, Rear-Admiral of the Red, is talked of to ſucceed to the command, as Port-Admiral at Portſmouth, in the room of the late Sir Edmund Affleck, deceaſed.

The grandfather of the preſent French Monarch, by letters de cachet and exile, oppoſed the exertions of his parliaments for liberty, but acted much more politically, by favouring at the ſame time the dignified clergy againſt his pariſian parliament, and on other occaſions countenancing the latter, provided they implicitly regiſtered his edicts. Thoſe differences have long ſince ſubſided, and the eccleſiaſtics, nobleſſe, and other members of their provincial aſſemblies, have united in that grand and eſſential point of reſtoring the conſtitution to that degree of freedom it formerly enjoyed. It is alſo worthy of remark, that when political diſputes ran high, Louis the XVth declared war, which diverted the attention of his ſubjects; but the ſtate of the finances will not ſuffer, at preſent, ſuch an experiment to be made uſe of, or there is ſcarcely a doubt but this ſcheme would be put in practice.

France continues one of our beſt markets for every ſpecies of Engliſh hardware, plain Britiſh cottons, callicoes, muſlinets, gauzes, cotton hoſe, buttons, and a variety of other articles; the demand from that kingdom for our worſted ſtuff, frizes blankets, Bath coating, and broadcloths, is gradually on the increaſe.

Admiral Elliott reſigns the command of the Newfoundland ſquadron, he having been three years on that ſtation. The Saliſbury, of 50 guns, in which the Admiral lately came home, having ſerved out both Admiral Elliott's time, and that of Vice Admiral Campbell's his predeceſſor, by which ſhe has been ſix ſummers in the American ſervice, is to be replaced next ſeaſon by another ſhip of the ſame rate, with a new commander. The Saliſbury is to be paid off, and laid up in ordinary at Portſmouth dock yard, where ſhe will have a complete repair in her courſe. The Saliſbury was built at Plymouth, and is about 20 years old.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 14th inſt ſays, that on that morning ſeveral agents from London bought up a great quantity of proviſions for the uſe of the garriſon at Gibraltar.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 14.

"A country gentleman, who ſowed ſome land laſt ſeaſon with that ſpecies of corn called buck wheat, ſpeaks largely in praiſe of its prodigious increaſe, which might ſtagger belief, if the fact could not be atteſted by indiſputable proof. One acre, properly manured or prepared, was ſown the latter end of laſt November with three buſhels of ſeed. It ſtood the winter well, throve greatly in ſpring, and being cut the beginning of Auguſt, yielded the amazing produce of 18 barrels four ſtone. The grain is remarkably large, the huſk perfectly ſmooth and thin, and the bed well ſtored with flour. This abundant and cheap crop is dedicated to the feeding of ſwine and poultry, whom it fattens in a ſhort time, giving the fleſh a peculiar fine flavour, and, on many accounts, is the beſt and cheapeſt diet either for market or labouring cattle, far exceeding oats in ſtrength, without their heating quality."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Febuary 3.

WE are informed that a young man by the name of Howard, of Beekman's precinct near Fredericksburgh, was bit by a mad dog 7 or 8 weeks ago—the bite was in the wriſt, which it is ſaid entirely healed up. About the middle of the week before laſt, he complained of ſevere pains in his arm, which grew worſe and penetrated to the head and body, and in a day or two was entirely mad, barking and ſnapping as a dog would do:—he was ſo outrageous, that the family was obliged to faſten him to the floor, and in a few hours he expired in the moſt painful agonies poſſible, on Monday laſt week. Several other perſons were bit by the ſame dog, who have not yet diſcovered any effect from it.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

WE hear that many important matters will come before the preſent ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly. Among other things, it is expected, that the city will be incorporated—the wheel-barrow law altered and amended; and the property of the college of Philadelphia reſtored to its lawful owners.

Feb. 9. We are happy to inform our readers that the ten federal electors, choſen by this ſtate, met at Reading on Wedneſday laſt, and gave ten votes for General Waſhington as preſident, and eight for the honorable John Adams as vice-preſident. As a proof of the affection of Pennſylvania for her ancient and beloved ſiſter Maſſachuſetts, the other two votes for vice-preſident were likewiſe given to a gentleman of that ſtate. Thus has Pennſylvania in every ſtage of the eſtabliſhment of the new government, diſcovered a liberal and enlightened policy, from which ſhe cannot fail of deriving both honor and happineſs

We are told that the only reaſon why Mr. Adams had not an unanimous vote as vice preſident, was to prevent his being equal, or ſuperior to general Waſhington in votes.* It is an honor, merited by few men, in being ſecond to our beloved Waſhington in the affections and eſteem of the people of the United States: Mr Adams now enjoys this honor.

* "*The perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be the preſident—and after the choice of a preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes, ſhall be vice-preſident*" Fed. Con.

On Friday laſt a Petition from upwards of two thouſand reſpectable citizens of Philiadelphia, was preſented to the General Aſſembly, praying a repeal of any law, or part of a law, which prohibits the exhibition of Dramatic entertainments. The preſentation of this petition was attended by a committee of citizens, conſiſting of General Stewart, Doctor Baſs, Dr. Redman, Major Moore, John Barclay, William Temple Franklin, Jacob Barge, and John Weſt Eſquires. We are ſorry to add, that a petition, reſpectful in its terms, and ſupported by ſo numerous a liſt of citizens, ſhould be ſtopped in its progreſs to a committee by a majority of two members: Particularly as the oppoſition to this meaſure in the houſe ariſes entirely from perſons too remote to be affected by its adoption. It muſt, indeed, be painful to every well-wiſher of this country, to obſerve a diſpoſition in one part of the community, ſo oppoſite to the wiſhes of another—a diſpoſition which is equally inexcuſable, whether it proceeds form caprice or party.

WINCHESTER, January 28.

ON Wedneſday laſt arrived in this town, Thomas Bryant Aſhby, who reports, that he in company with five other men, viz John Hinds, John Chapman, John Williams, William Williams and Samuel Elſmore, being on their way from Kentucky, in the month of April laſt, were attacked, in Powell's Valley, by a party of Cherokee Indians, who took four of them priſoners—that the two Williams's eſcaped—that Chapman and Hinds, two of the unfortunate captives, were tied to a tree and burnt by the ſavages—That Elſmore and himſelf were ſold by them to the Creeks, with whom he continued till very lately, when he providentially made his eſcape—That he knows not what became of Elſmore, having never ſeen him ſince they were at the Chickamawgo towns.

RICHMOND, February 26.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay, (Jamaica)

December 6.

CAPTAIN Hewan, on his paſſage from the coaſt, touched at Dominica, and informs that on Thurſday ſe'nnight, the Solebay frigate came from Barbadoes to Dominica, with an account of the arrival of the Charon man of war and two other forty-four gun ſhips, all armed *en flute*, at Barbadoes, on Tueſday the 25th ult. having on board 800 troops for this iſland, and a conſiderable number for Dominica."

The weather for these two days past has been much colder than it has been during the winter.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected members to Congress, viz

JAMES MADISON, Esq;	For Albemarle district.
JOHN PAGE, Esq;	Essex.
SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Esq;	New-Kent.
ALEXANDER WHITE, Esq;	Hampshire.
ANDREW MOORE, Esq;	Botetourt.
ISAAC COALES, Esq;	Campbell.
RICHARD B. LEE, Esq;	Prince William.
THEODORICK BLAND, Esq;	Brunswick.
JOSIAH PARKER, Esq;	Norfolk.

Monday last the Executive appointed Col. Lindsay of Caroline, Naval Officer to the port of Norfolk, in the room of Col. Josiah Parker, who resigned.

Married at Mansfield, near Fredericksburg Col. NATHANIEL BURWELL, to Mrs. LUCY BAYLOR.

Thursday last departed this life, in an advanced age, Doctor ALEXANDER STRACHAN, of this city.

And on Monday JAMES COCKE, Esq; of Williamsburg after a lingering illness.

☞ *Wanted as an APPRENTICE, to this Printing-Office, a young LAD, who can be recommended for* SOBRIETY *and* HONESTY.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* ——*The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver. *Suffolk. Mr* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

RICHMOND, *(Solicitor's Office)*
February 23d, 1789.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the following directions have been sent to this office, by the Honorable the Executive, to wit: That "I proceed against all delinquent inspectors of tobacco, clerk's of courts, and notaries publick, "for such penalties and forfeitures as they have incurred, under any of the acts of Assembly, for "neglecting to give and transmit to the proper office, the bonds required of them by law, or for "failing to settle and account for all public monies "coming into their hands, as publick officers and "collectors of fines, taxes or duties, and also to "proceed against the defaulters in the most effectual way, authorised by law to enforce the payment of the balances now due from them to the "public. With these instructions it being my duty to comply, I wish all persons concerned to take notice, that proceedings suitable to the different delinquencies will be instituted without delay.

L. WOOD, Jun. Solicitor.

The elegant imported bay Horse

ATLAS,

NOW in high perfection, rising 8 years old, 16 hands high, well marked, goes well, clear of all natural blemishes, and master of 250 weight; stands the ensuing season at South Wales, the seat of Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, within 4 miles of the court-house, and will cover mares at the moderate price of EIGHT DOLLARS the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the last day of August, but FORTY SHILLINGS will be received as full payment, if paid within the season; good and extensive pasturage gratis, and particular attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, Feb. 15, 1789.

The friends of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, of Liverpool, are respectfully informed, that the

GOOD BRIG

JESSIE,

JOHN FLECK, *Master.*

BRITISH built, burthen 260 hogsheads, is now loading at City Point for Liverpool, and will take in tobacco to their address, at £ 6 sterling per ton, delivered along side. Notes lodged with Messrs. BUCK and BRANDER, in Manchester, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond, or the subscriber, shall be duly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for sale,

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

IN TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1788.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

200 ACRES of good

LAND,

adjoining to Belvidera, distant from the city of Richmond one mile. For terms apply to

JOHN DOBSON,
at the Richmond Coffee-House.

February 17, 1789.

FEBRUARY 4, 1789.

ALL persons that have any demands whatever against the estate of PETER LEWIS, dec. are requested to make them known on the first Monday in next month, to the Court of Hustings for the city of Williamsburg, as the bonds &c. will be delivered up to the Court to be divided among the creditors as they think proper, by

JOHN BRYAN, Serjeant.

For Sale,

And may be entered upon immediately,

680 acres of LAND,

by a late survey, being the cream of a tract of land, known by the name of Puman's End Tract, in the county of Caroline, and within three miles of Port Royal, upon Rappahanock river. For terms apply to the subscriber. (6w)

CHARLES CARTER.

SHIRLEY, Feb. 12, 1788.

To be Sold,

For cash, on Monday the 2d day of March next, at my dwelling house in Warwick county,

ONE tract of land lying in the lower end of York county, containing 1700 acres; one other tract lying in the said county of Warwick, containing 200 acres; also two valuable negro fellows, one mare, and all the stock of cattle and hogs together with all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

Warwick county, Feb. 1, 1789.

YORK-TOWN, January 13, 1789.

THE late General NELSON, of York, being desirous of settling his affairs, but unable from his ill state of health to go through this business, conveyed a very considerable landed estate to the subscribers in trust, for the payment of his debts. All creditors are therefore requested to send in their claims, to Colonel William Nelson, of York, and are assured that steps will be taken to execute this trust as soon as possible. (t. f.)

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Sen.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.

THE NOTED

THOROUGH BRED HORSE

CADE,

NOW in high perfection, fifteen and an half hands high, stands the ensuing season at Newmarket, in Goochland county, within four miles of the courthouse, and will cover mares at the moderate price of three pounds the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire the last day of August; good and extensive pasturage well enclosed, gratis, and the strictest attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.——CADE was goten by old Partner, upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fisher, which was brought from England, by the Hon. Carter Braxton, Esquire, his colts remarkable for size, and for the turf, having proved themselves equal to any horses on the continent, he being the sire of the famous runing horses, Tantrum, the property of Messrs. Brook & Smith, of King & Queen; and Actæon, the property of William Dandridge Claiborne, Esq; of King-William; besides a number of others in high esteem.

ARCHER PAYNE.

Goochland county, Feb. 15, 1789.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premises, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *ballance due for* 1786, *and other necessary expences attending the same, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's estate, 40 acres—And on the 26th, John Chiesman's estate, 100 acres—Allen Jones's estate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17th, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.

against

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esqrs acting Ex'tors of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Esq; dec. } Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this county—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——————in the county of Prince William, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE,——Plaintiff.

against

JOSEPH WILSON,——Defendant.

THE defendant—————— not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette for two months successively, and published at Henrico church of the parish of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly intituled "An act establishing District Courts, and for regulating the General Court," allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows:—*James Mercer* and *Richard Parker*, Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, and Dumfries Districts; *Henry Tazewell* and *Edmund Winston*, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, New-London, Washington courthouse, or Montgomery courthouse, and Louisville in the county of Greenbrier, or Botetourt courthouse; *Joseph Prentis* and *Cuthbert Bullitt*, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, and Monongalia courthouse; *St. George Tucker* and *James Henry*, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland courthouse, King & Queen courthouse, Williamsburg, and Accomack courthouse; *Richard Cary* and *John Tyler*, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse, and Suffolk.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of February, 1789.

JAMES MERCER,	(L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER,	(L. S.)
EDMUND WINSTON,	(L. S.)
RICHARD CARY,	(L. S.)
JAMES HENRY,	(L. S.)
JOHN TYLER,	(L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT,	(L. S.)

The above allotment is published by order of the Judges.

JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

POETRY.

The SORROWS OF WERTER: A FAVOURITE SONG.

I.

WHEN Werter fair Charlotte beheld,
As ſhe danc'd with the nymphs on the green,
He thought ev'ry maid ſhe excell'd,
And he prais'd the ſoft grace of her mien:
But all her accompliſhments known,
Gentle Werter began to adore,
He ſighs for a heart not her own,
And the joys of poor Werter are o'er.

II.

Tho' vows the fair Charlotte engag'd,
As a friend gentle Werter was dear,
Her ſmiles oft his ſorrow aſſwag'd,
While pity has drop'd a ſoft tear:
Urg'd by love he grew bold, and ſhe cry'd,
Werter leave me, and ſee me no more——
He ſigh'd—he obey'd and he dy'd,
Then the ſorrows of Werter deplore.

III.

Ye nymphs let Cupid deceive,
Under pity's ſoft garb hide his dart,
Werter's ſorrows are laid in the grave,
While ſtill wrings Charlotte's heart;
And oft o'er his grave has ſhe cry'd,
While with flow'rets ſhe deck'd, it all o'er——
He ſaw me—he lov'd and he dy'd,
Then the ſorrows of Werter deplore.

From the New-York Packet *of* Feb. 3.

O YES! O YES! O YES!

This is to give Notice,

To all Hogs, Pigs, Swine, and their Maſters,

THAT from the firſt of February—89,
If any perſon ſuffer his, her or their ſwine
To gallop about the ſtreets at large,
Full twenty ſhillings is the charge
——————For each offence;
To be paid (by firm and ſpecial order
Of our good Aldermen and Recorder)
To the *informer's* uſe, with all expence;
Otherwiſe HE ſhall have free leave to dine
Upon the ſaid arreſted ſwine,
Send them to goal, or give to the poor,
For which—'The Lord encreaſe his ſtore!'
Signed by order, S M L Y.
Clerk of the Medicants Aſſembly.

ANECDOTES.

TWO of the greateſt bucks in London were diſcourſing of their own perſonal courage in a coffee-houſe, where Sir Walter Raleigh was amuſing himſelf over a cup of coffee. One of them was bragging to the other, that he did not fear any thing, either in this world or the next. The other, in order to try him, ſaid, I'll lay you a wager, you dare not ſpit in that gentleman's face (pointing to Sir Walter.) The weak bully went to the ſeat oppoſite, and diſcharged his ſpit in the face of the beſt and braveſt man perhaps then in the world Sir Walter, who always wore a very long ſword, was much ſurpriſed, and not a little enraged at the inſult, but ſoon recovering himſelf, pronounced theſe words, accompanied with a look of contempt, and carleſly wiping his face with an handkerchief, "Young man, I do not know who you are, but if I could wipe your blood off my conſcience as eaſily as I can your ſpit from my face, I would inſtantly put you to death, but you are not an object worthy of my notice."

Of MARSHAL SAXE, *as related by himſelf, not generally known.*

THIS great general having arrived with a part of his army at a village where they were to paſs the night, propoſed occupying an apartment in an old caſtle which had long been neglected by its owners, and was believed by all the neighbourhood to be haunted by ghoſtly ſpectres, whoſe nightly yells were often heard by thoſe who lived beneath the walls. It was not to be ſuppoſed that Marſhal Saxe would be terrified by ſuch reports from taking poſſeſſion of his deſtined chamber. He accordingly went to bed at his uſual hour, but had not been long aſleep, before he was awakened by the moſt horrid noiſes his ears had ever heard, and while he was endeavouring to recollect himſelf, and ſhake off the firſt ſhock of ſurprize, the door of his chamber opened, and a human figure, of very large dimenſions, appeared by the ſide of his bed. The Marſhal inſtantly diſcharged a piſtol ball at the ſpectre, which appeared to ſtrike him, and then fell upon the floor. He then roſe from his bed, and aimed a ſtroke of his ſabre at the head of the figure, where the blade found a reſiſtance that ſhivered it into a thouſand pieces. At this moment the apparition beckoned the General to follow him; he obeyed the ſummons, and attended him to the end of a long gallery, where a trap door was opened and they both ſunk into a cavern, which communicated with a ſubterraneous apartment, occupied by a band of miners, one of whom, clad in compleat armour, traverſed the caſtle every night, to deter any from inhabiting it. Marſhal Saxe, with his uſual preſence of mind, told them who he was, and laid before them the danger of detaining him, when he had a ſurrounding army, who would dig to the centre of the earth to find him: But at the ſame time gave them an aſſurance, that if they would re-conduct him to his chamber, he would never relate the hiſtory of that night while it could do them any harm. The coiners paid a ready obedience to his will, and he kept his word with them, till a ſubſequent diſcovery of their retreat gave him full liberty to relate this ſingular ſtory.

Of King JOHN *and the Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY.

THIS ſingular monarch having taken it in his head to be offended with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ordered him to Court, and told him in peremptory terms, that he had three queſtions to propoſe to him, which he muſt either anſwer, or loſe his life.

The queſtions were accordingly given him in writing, and the anſwers were to be delivered to his Majeſty the next day in perſon.

The affrighted Prelate, whoſe intellectual faculties were not of the firſt caſt, wandered over his grounds muſing thereupon, when one of his Grace's ſhepherds perceiving the diſordered ſtate of his maſter's mind, begged to know if he could render him any aſſiſtance.

His Grace then frankly related to this homely tender of his flock the cauſe of his attentive reflections, and the ſhepherd told the Biſhop, that if he would ſuffer him to repreſent him, he would attend the King next day, and anſwer the queſtions propoſed

The ſhepherd being arrayed in the pontifical robes, attended at Court next day, when the Monarch propoſed to him.——

Firſt queſtion "What time it would require to travel round the globe?"

Anſwer. "If your Majeſty will riſe with the ſun, and go down with him to reſt, you will be able to do it in 24 hours"

Second queſtion. "What is my life worth?"

Anſwer "As the price of the life of the King of Heaven was eſtimated at no more than *thirty pence* that of an earthly King cannot be eſtimated at more than *twenty nine*.

Third queſtion. "What are my thoughts?"

Anſwer. "You ſuppoſe me to be Archbiſhop of Canterbury, but you are deceived"

The King was ſo well pleaſed with the deception, and the anſwers given him by this homely ſhepherd, that he placed him in a very eligible ſituation in his palace, which then ſtood in Tottenham-Court-Road, near the place where Whitfield's Tabernacle has been erected.

The Archbiſhop was of courſe forgiven.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £. 25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £. 23-10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 50 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 23, 1789

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of——in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

Acts of ASSEMBLY,

Paſſed laſt SESSION;

AT NORFOLK

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

FLORA,

SAMUEL AUTHUR, Maſter.

A FINE ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs; will take in tobacco at thirty ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, put along ſide. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail in all the month of February. She has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for ſale on board the

FLORA,

FINE STOVED SALT,

LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr. THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infallible remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.

450